



## THE INQUIRY.

(From the Spectator, 3rd March.)

We can recall no case on which Parliamentary discussion has taken a practical shape, and effected practical results, where the question raised was clearer and more definite, the arguments more ably laid before the House of Commons, or the consequences of the conduct adopted more plainly and intelligibly declared, than in the issue determined by the retirement of four of Lord Palmerston's colleagues from his Government within the first fortnight of its formation, and under circumstances of extreme hazard and inconvenience to very important national interests. Whatever other cause of regret last Friday's proceedings in the House of Commons may involve, they at least afford us the assurance that we have statesmen left, of a courage which will not allow them to shrink from the popular imputation of cowardice—of high personal honour—and, as we believe the result will yet prove, of a political sagacity that can see beyond the present with its excitements, calmly abide the turbulence of the popular tempest, and, if public recognition never acknowledged their superiority, find in the sense of duty performed and temptation resisted the sufficient reward of an approving conscience. With the exception of Lord Aberdeen, all the distinguished colleagues of Sir Robert Peel yet among us are comparatively young men, or have, as in Sir James Graham's case, at least a prospect of many years' active life, and can well afford to wait for that turn of public opinion which in this country seldom fails to honour rectitude of conduct combined with tried talent in the service of the country, however strongly for a time the tide of circumstances, of intrigue, or of mere blind calamity, may flow against it. But, indeed, the tone of all speakers in the House of Commons on Friday hardly calls for any such exercise of fortitude on the part of the retiring statesmen. Whatever may be said in clubs and private gossip, where party dislike assumes a less abashed countenance than in the House of Commons, it seemed to be the prevalent feeling even of the Ministers retaining office, as it certainly was of their leading opponents, that the three seceding Cabinet Ministers were retiring with the honours of war, while those who remained had by a cowardly capitulation thrown down the bulwarks of the fortress it was their duty to have defended, and were henceforth to be considered not as a garrison in possession, but as captives to serve the victorious enemy as hewers of wood and drawers of water.

But, important as the personal bearings of such a crisis are, in a country governed so much as ours by the public estimate of the character of leading statesmen, its constitutional bearings are of infinitely higher importance; and, in the particular case before us, the immediate probable effect of the course adopted upon practical interests throws even the violation of established constitutional principle into the background. And the singularity of the case is that neither the Cabinet giving way to the House of Commons, nor the Tory leaders urging on the House of Commons, nor the independent members pursuing their own objects, attempted to deny or to conceal the dangerous consequences likely to follow the adoption of the course upon which they were agreed. Nor, with the exception of Mr. Disraeli's flippant and reckless effusion of mere personal ambition recently thwarted, and Mr. Drummond's harmless threat of the terrible reality he would infuse into the Committee's proceedings, was there a single attempt made by any person who has the ear of the House or the country to refute the argument, that the proposed inquiry could only avoid becoming mischievous by becoming useless. The House of Commons has thus, with a far clearer foreknowledge of the issue of its conduct than it usually can possess, with far less difference of opinion on the result of its proceedings, entered deliberately upon a course which apparently, by its own acknowledgment, will terminate in national disaster and confusion, or will make the Commons of Great Britain the laughingstock of the world. Mr. Herbert's words no one refuted. Those words will sound more and more ominously as week after week reveals the ground of knowledge on which he uttered them; and the report, if it ever appear, should appear headed with the bold and perfectly intelligible warning—"I defy you to get at the bottom of any of these defects; but, if you do, you do it at the risk of disorganizing your army, or of exciting the sensibility or shaking the confidence of your allies." And this danger can only be avoided, either by wholly abstaining from touching the military operations so long as they are pending, or by allowing charges to be made against officers in command, and forbidding them to urge in their defence what probably, in many instances, would constitute their sole and sufficient justification.

Useless, unjust, mischievous, unconstitutional,—these are the epithets which a fair analysis of the speeches delivered in favour of the Committee would lead us to suppose accurately represented the feeling even of its supporters; which the most important men who act upon it do not hesitate to apply to it; and which the whole House of Commons sanctioned by implication, when it submitted without indignant reclamation to Mr. Gladstone's taunt as to the difference the adoption of secret voting would produce on the result of the discussion. Such a taunt was an insult to the House of Commons would at no time endure, even from its favourite speakers, except under a general sense of its unavoidable justice. A blind popular clamour with no definite aim—a craving for vengeance, and for knowledge, with no clear sense of how the feeling is to be satisfied—the vague desire that something, anything, should be done to prove the nation's non-participation in the guilt and folly of what has occurred,—these are the feelings that enable the Derbyites to use the House of Commons as the instrument of their return to office. And for this end the "Conservative" party does not hesitate to sacrifice a fundamental principle of monarchical and of all good government, the clear demarcation of the executive and deliberative bodies. Well may we repeat the epithets "useless, unjust, mischievous, unconstitutional." Useless, it will be, because it will be imperfectly adapted and empowered for gaining accurate information, and slow and impracticable in the devising of remedies. Unjust, because it will make itself the receptacle for all manner of complaints and charges against individuals who will have no adequate means of defending themselves, or even of knowing perhaps the charges and the persons who make them. Mischievous, because it must come upon differences of opinion between the French and English Governments, between the French and English Generals and Admirals, and because no allied Government will submit to have its conduct thus canvassed by a committee of the representative assembly of a foreign nation acting with the consent of the Government of that nation; most mischievous too, if, avoiding that

error through the management of the Government, it disgust our best officers, and bring the justice and sense of the House, whose authority is delegated to it, into more general dispute and contempt than already attach to it.

"Unconstitutional" is a word which has perhaps lost much of its ancient terror; yet few thoughtful persons will acknowledge the force of Mr. Gladstone's remark, that, but for its observance of the spirit of the constitution in its usages and precedents, the power of the House of Commons would long ago have become a centralized despotism, fatal to all those co-ordinating authorities and tribunals in whose vitality resides the true spirit of English liberty;—we do not quote his words, but that was the meaning of his remark, and will at once show what weight he and his friends have a right to attach to their objection that the proposed Committee is unconstitutional. A Committee that is by its composition and mode of procedure unfitted for judicial inquiry, for the punishment of the guilty or for instituting remedies, what else can it be in effect but a Committee of government?—upsetting the functions of the Executive in the highest and most delicate exercise of those functions, the practical command of the military forces, the selection and deposition of generals, the control over pending military operations? That the committee would become all this, unless its tendencies were checked by that management to which the members of the House of Commons are delightfully sensitive, and of which certain of the committee are experienced manipulators, is as clear to us as the result of any geometrical demonstration. So, we doubt not, it is to Lord Palmerston, who knows the House of Commons well. As for Mr. Disraeli he has no particular mission to save the British constitution against the assaults of the country gentlemen whose support subserves his ambition, and whose present excitement promises him office at a distant period; and his friends are not so remarkable for propensity of intellect as to know that they are cutting their own throats as they swim down the stream.

Such, then, is our position. Our House of Commons has taken a step the results of which are only fairly to be described by a combination of the epithets "useless, unjust, mischievous, unconstitutional," on the alternative that is inquiry is to be seriously and vigorously pursued; or, on the other alternative—that the inquiry will be a prolonged sham under the clever management of Mr. Ellice, Lord Seymour, and that class—the House of Commons will earn for itself contempt and humiliation. It would be useless to attempt to assign, among the various persons who have contributed to this fix, the due degrees of blame. But, plainly, the main difficulty has arisen from the mode by which the House elected to express its want of confidence in Lord Aberdeen's administration; and, plainly, Lord Palmerston ought not to have taken office without making up his mind whether he would at once carry out the decision of the House, or at once carry out the report. If he shrank from the task of belling the House to his will, and equally shrank from the responsibility of dissolving Parliament, his capacity to form a Government on honest principles was no greater than Lord Derby's, and Lord Derby would have been the better choice under the circumstances. But we do not believe he was really under the alternative of giving way to what he avowed to be a violation of the constitution and highly inexpedient, or of at once dissolving Parliament. Lord Derby carried on the government with a majority of the House of Commons against him, when there was not a hundredth part of the excuse for such a temporary strain upon the constitution as presented circumstances afford. And had Parliament really shown a determination to try a full with him, after his display of an equal determination to preserve the rights of the Crown, the consequences would hardly have been worse than now. But, as he was remanded the other night, in words that must have carried a painful conviction of a disadvantageous contrast to his mind, Sir Robert Peel could persuade the House to rescind a vote, and Mr. Gladstone could persuade the House to continue a form of taxation against which popular feeling was aroused: only that those statesmen did not attempt to make light of the matters they were discussing, but supported a noble courage and a strong will, two essential elements of success in a popular assembly, by weighty reasons addressed to the knowledge, prudence, and good sense of a highly educated and experienced audience. The strong will and the weighty reasons were at least displayed in the new Prime Minister's first attempt at leading the House of Commons; and the courage was not of that order which subdues opposition while it commands admiration and respect. From the moment of uttering that first speech, Lord Palmerston's position was lost—the House felt that they had not got a master; and what frankness, gravity, and a manly patriotism and self-reliance might have given them, the old jaunty tone and easy assurance failed to win. We never doubted Lord Palmerston's abilities, but we never had any confidence in his power to sway a great crisis. It wants far other qualities than cleverness and good-humour, even if they rise almost to genius, to lead a great nation in moments of excitement, disaster, and disappointment, to calm resolve and wise confidence in itself and its resources. In fact, Lord Palmerston has done nothing but irritate and prolong the crisis; and now little remains between us and a complete disorganization of Government, but the managing cleverness of the old officials on the Committee of Inquiry, and the late repartee of the House of Commons, preferring an indirect nullification of its own Committee, manfully acknowledging its mistake and rescinding its vote by refusing to nominate the Committee. A jury-mast is better than nothing, and to this frail hope we must trust, and pray that some great military success may come in time before the Committee can do much mischief in the army before Sebastopol or in our relations with France; and before it can earn the Emperor of Russia, as it is too likely to deserve, the decorations he bestows on foreigners who serve his cause.

OUR PRESTIGE IN EUROPE.

(From the Leader, 24th February.)

HUMAN nature is so made, and it would be waste of time to repine theretat. The French, at least such of them as have not joined the opposition of silence and patience, the French of the official and venal species—are secretly exulting over our discomfiture in the Crimea. They now believe, perhaps with some semblance of reason, that England has ceased to be first-rate Power. We are shining, fiery, but dim and artificially magnified, far down on the western slope of the heavens. There can be now no further doubt about it; we are, indeed, a nation of shopkeepers, and nothing else; capable, perhaps, of a vigorous, though vain attempt to defend our plate-glass and our four-post bedsheets if directly attacked, but too incompetent, too ill-constructed, too steeped in mere questions of profit and loss, too suffused with wealth, too fond of ease and our skins to be worth a jot as allies in a great war. John Bull, poised on legs of Egyptian proportion, may stand on his threshold or step to the curbstone, and give one sturdy blow with his fist; but take him out for a campaign, and he pants and chokes, and indulges in harmless martial pantomime miles behind. There was a letter from the scene of war read the other night in a Parisian saloon. "We should have done the work," it is said, "but for the English and the Turks."—Is it come to that coupling?—It is impossible to act with such people. They are never ready." We are not cowards, only stupid and slow.

We know what stress is really to be laid on this opinion, but it would be very unwise to disseminate the fact of its existence and rapid spread, not only through France, but over the whole Continent. It may come to constitute a great danger. At least one half of a nation's power consists in the prestige that surrounds it. A man of honour, courage, and strength may fight his way through a crowd which, if it ever learned to despise, could crush him at once. Is it not worth while, instead of trusting any longer to the vast latent resources of Anglo-Saxon energy—no doubt capable of bringing us safe through far greater danger than we have yet encountered—to do something at once calculated to give a different direction to the current of public opinion abroad, and to save this country from the attacks of the Coalition of Europe, which may be nearer in possibility than we like to believe?

Within the last few weeks it has become an article of continental faith—greedily accepted—that the last Englishman to be feared or respected fell at Alma or Inkermann, or is freezing to death in the peninsula of Cherson. We have no longer, it is said, either an army or the means of getting one together. How this strange result has been brought about is a mystery. No one can understand why, in a country which has made so much boast of its warlike enthusiasm, which has thundered in monster meetings, emptied out its purse in subscriptions, and shaken the sides of the world by the clamour of its Press, recruits more numerous than the Government can manage do not pour in. There is certainly at first sight a sufficiently broad contradiction between our talk and our performance in this respect. Unless the apostles of peace at any price have a greater hold than seems likely on the classes whence the raw material of armies is drawn, it must be admitted that there exist artificial reasons by which the people are separated in feeling from the Government. What these reasons are, no calm observer of public affairs here at home can fail to perceive; but they are perfectly inappreciable abroad where people wait only for the practical results that ought to follow on national bluster;—and so the report goes round: England's glory is on the wane.

There is probably some slight want of good faith in those who propagate this opinion. At any rate they are ignorant of the stuff of which soldiers are made, and of the way in which they are made. In former years the English army, which has done so many fine things, was recruited from the ranks of idleness, of misery, and of crime. Tall rawboned youths were lured into the arena, like bulls, by a bit of scarlet cloth. Discontented sons and disappointed lovers started on the heroic road through mere spite, stigmatized during the first irrevocable steps by beer and gin. No one can regret the fact, if it be true, that these causes have ceased to operate in so great a degree, and surely in the vast multitude of human motives there may be found others quite as operative, and more respectable. But we cannot expect to get new men with the old machinery; people think nowadays before allowing their palms to be tickled by the shilling; they know what they are doing, and would like to know whether they are going; and, although foreign statesmen and diplomats—sharing the opinion of our short-sighted and selfish governing classes—may deride the idea of a reform, and tell us that the necessity we plead is a sign of decay, we must not accept these interested suggestions. He who laughs at reform fears it.

A vague rumour has been circulated that some of our boldest statesmen have discussed, at Imperial suggestion, though for the present they have rejected, the idea of introducing the conscription into England. In Paris, those who affect to wish us well, cannot see that we have any other alternative. Either we must submit to that degradation, or perish. This is nonsense. Let our friends be quite sure, at any rate, that until all other reasonable measures have been tried, England will not receive any such proposition, except with derision. Yet, no doubt, many of our wise governors—wise in their own interest—would prefer even taking such a hint from the man whose policy they so much admire—it seems true that the Emperor did really throw out the hint—to striking in with public opinion, and giving us, in a country which has so many democratic tendencies, a really democratic army.

One of the sophisms by which the conception is made tolerable abroad is the assertion that it is a democratic institution. A Frenchman, becoming a hero on compulsion, is ready to accept the apology without much scrutiny. But there never was a greater mistake. The conscription is a tax of blood practically raised only on the poorest members of the community. Save in rare exceptions, no man looks forward to the period of drawing without horror; and no man goes for a soldier unless he fails in an attempt to beg or borrow sufficient to buy himself off. The aristocratic and bourgeois classes, therefore, escape the heaviest obligations of this law, which spreads misery and immorality amongst the poor. We will have nothing to do with it. There must be, there are, means of raising an army quite effective enough for our purpose on very different principles.

It is now superfluous to enumerate those means. Every one knows them—both those who recommend, because they have the honour and safety of the country at heart, and those who oppose, because they think only of class interests, and would prefer reigning alone in a degraded realm to sharing power with the real citizen of a free commonwealth. The real citizen of a free commonwealth.

Even in opposition, take their opinion often on such matters from authority. Whence we derive our hopes—from free discussion—they imagine all our dangers to flow. We are under the curse of Parliamentary government—meaning not only our cramped forms, but all the means by which public opinion expresses itself. Look at the article published the other day in the *Monteux Universel*, unsigned, but recognised as from the pen of the Emperor himself from its authoritative style. The writer is delighted with our discomfiture, and attributes it to our imperfection of the quiet and respectful audience, more and more flexibly impudent. Then as to peace. There is a great article published the other day in a Parisian paper, it is said, "but for the English and the Turks."—Is it come to that coupling?—It is impossible to act with such people. They are never ready."

We know what stress is really to be laid on this opinion, but it would be very unwise to disseminate the fact of its existence and rapid spread, not only through France, but over the whole Continent.

(From the Leader, 17th February.)

[Our strictures of this clever writer, and acute observer of men and things in Parliament, whose letters appear from time to time in the *Leader*, are so piquant and so full of originality and freedom about them that, although somewhat lengthy, we make room for his observations on the late "Ministerial changes" and interregnum, premising—as does the *Leader*—that the opinions expressed are those of the writer himself: the responsibility of the editor being limited to the act of giving them publicity.]

Parliament has reassembled. What for? Walking down to Westminster, several reasons for the reopening might have occurred to the Green Briton. In the first place there was a new Government: that is to say, two old Lords having quarrelled with one another, and each forced the other out, a third old Lord, and stepped in to take his place; and the new Lord, the Duke of Wellington, who had been Lord Palmerston's chief minister, is in a normal state of bewilderment.

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## VICISSITUDES OF THE WAR.

In our last advices from the East (says *The Times*) it appears that a large body of Russian troops, advancing towards Sebastopol, had perished on the road, from the extreme severity of the weather and the hardships of the march. The loss of so many men, and the consequences that, "the last British soldier being dead, we shall have lost our position in the case of our gallant allies."

We are fully prepared for this sort of advice, or rather reproach. In the language of all barbarous and semi-civilized nations, who either decapitate the bearers of ill-tidings or promulgate false news, turning defeat into victories, multiplying their own army, the tale of our action, and then multiplying it much more than the enemy's. The report of *Hajji Baba* will remember just such a scene. At the opening of the present war the British people chose to consider the Russian account very much exaggerated, and took occasion to contrast, very favourably to themselves, their own conduct at all costs. Indeed, it is popularly supposed that the English cannot lie, and are, if anything, rather too frank, so that you would know the truth of them when you have only to ask what they say of themselves. We believe that this is true. But then it is not true of the whole nation, and certainly is not true of the whole House of Lords or the whole House of Commons. If it had been true of every part of the commonwealth,—if there had been no statesmen, no classes, no interests, no professions, no combinations of any kind, always ready an eye to fair scenes, hollow consolations, and present considerations, then the plain truth, we should never have had the management of this expedition left so many months in the same incompetent hands. Indeed, on this very point of plain-speaking, we beg leave to challenge a comparison between Lord John Russell's part and our own throughout this war. As soon as there was the least chance of fighting, we sent gentlemen to various stations—to describe what they said or related when they heard on the best authority. Had we given no such commission, the necessity of the half-pay would itself have prescribed the same thing, for no acknowledged correspondent of this paper could show his face in the army if that army did not find him faithful and exact in the discharge of his mission. Besides these letters, which were addressed to all ranks in the army, and the remarks we have made on the same scale as that enjoyed by captains on the Active List. They have in most cases done enough to gain that rank, and as they have been kept from it chiefly by the glut of that list they should be considered entitled to the half-pay of it. Captains of thirteen years' standing who have not served a day in their rank, are eligible for retirement at 18s. a day, and allowed to receive one pound of the rear admiral's pay. It is evident that that is the minimum sum which should do. Commanders to vegetate upon less than half the emoluments of their more fortunate, though scarcely more deserving, superiors. Either employment or eligible retirement, should be open to officers who have served long and well—who have devoted the prime of their life to the service of their country. It is a cruel and unjust to send them both, yet this is the case. Their average active service does not exceed four summers, and one in the transports, two in the packet service, two in ordinary guard-ships, one in a dockyard, and fifteen in the coast guard, whose seniority exceeds ten years. All the others, from 1844 upwards, are in a hopeless condition, and should at once be retired if it is intended to continue such treatment towards them.

**BRITISH ORGANIZATION AND LOVE OF THINGS AS THEY ARE.**

(From *The Times*.)

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EXPIRATION OF LEASE—RETIRING FROM THE RETAIL TRADE.

TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY AND THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES OF

THOMAS GARTON & CO., Esq., beg most respect-

fully to announce that the Lease of premises ex-  
isting on the 1st Avenue, Sydney, it is their intention to dispose of

the above, and SPLENDID STOCK OF BRITISH AND

FOREIGN GOODS, consisting of upwards of EIGHTEEN

THOUSAND POUNDS, before that period.

To effect this object it is not only NECESSARY, but it is also their

intention to give some of the GREATEST ARRAYS IN HIGH GOODS that has ever been seen in Sydney.

To advert to the class of goods of which their stock is composed,

The following is a list of articles which are necessary, suffice it to

say, that during the last few weeks, have been presented to them by the receipt of LARGE SHIPMENTS of goods from

PARIS, LYONS, and LONDON, which will, of course, be included

in their stock, and will, however, serve to illustrate the great

QUALITIES IN SILKS, SILVER, and MANIFLES, but also with

GOODS FOR HOME AND FOREIGN PURPOSES, which departments may be thus classified.

THE FOREIGN GOODS DEPARTMENT consists of

Black Lyons gold embroidered robes.

Velvet, striped and check velvets.

Black lace, 18, 20, 26 inch

Velvet, 18, 20, 26 inch

Gold embossed shawls.

Velvet, satin, and silk attire.

Woolen, cotton, and silk

Black moire, satin, gros roses, redware, redware,

Velvet and cloth covers

Sheets, various

Handkerchiefs

Blankets

Towel covers

Monogram sets

Druggists, &c., &c.

There are also goods in the

LACE DEPARTMENT

of a clean dress, such as

Rosie Mechlin, Mantua, and Buckingham lace

Infant's thread lace

White, blue, &c., &c.

Ditto brocades, and, &c., &c.

Black and white lace dresses

Ditto Brussels, squares and scarves

French lace, in black and white.

THE SEwed MUSLIN DEPARTMENT consists of

Infant's muslin, cottons, &c., &c.

Ditto frocks

Frocks bodies

And under the head of

MUSLINS, &c., &c.

MUSCLENEOUS, may be mentioned.

Cotton cravats, Wool and gauze plaids

Flannel, &c., &c.

Woolen plaids

Cambrie dresses

Pantaloons

Braces

French muslin

French trimmings

French de valises

Chiffon

French fabrics

THOMAS GARTON and CO. again repeat that the stock will be

disposed of gratis to the buyers of passengers.

In the country will have the same attention as here.

The prices will be closed on Thursday, and following

day will make necessary reduction, and will re-open

on Monday, 4th June, Wyndham House, 21, George-street.

W. L. T. R. M. A. N. T. L. E. S.

Black, brown, and coloured velvet

Diitto mohair

Black and white mohair, in the newest style, &c., &c.

Velvet, &c., &c.

WISTARIA BONNETS.

J. Valves, silk plush, horse-hair, fancy tissue, fancy straw,

Hood dresses, dress caps, wreaths, feathers, &c.

French hats, &c., &c.

French fabrics

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on Monday, 4th June, Wyndham House, 21, George-street.

G. U. T. T. A. P. E. R. C. H. A. G. O. O. D. S.

Life-belts, complete

Woolen, &c., &c.

U. n. c. h. o. n. s.

S. p. l. a. f. t. o. n. s.

Y. e. r. v. a. n. t. o. n. s.

Y. e. r. v. a. n. t. o. n. s.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MARTYN'S** Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240 Pitt-street. Regatta Sale Day—Tuesday, June 5th. All articles to be sold at auction, and private purchases will be made. Horses or other Stock for Sale, are required to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without saddle.

**FRIDAY** General Sale.

**M. C. MARTYN** will sell by auction, at his Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st June, 11 o'clock. Very superior heavy Windsor draught horses. Wellington horses. Hunter horses. A first-class draught cart, 4 years old, with ten trill. The usual variety of light and draught, carriage, and trap horses. Carriages, phaetons, dog carts, traps. Harness, &c.

To Draymen, Port Phillip Buyers, and others.

Heavy Windsor Draught Horses.

The east stallion Nelson.

**M. C. MARTYN** has received instructions from Mr. John Cunningham, to sell by auction, at his Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock. Heavy draught horses, subject to Draught trials, and to be sold at auction, and private purchases will be made for public competition in Sydney. Also, the east stallion Nelson, 4 years old, 17 hands high, a rich bay, the best colt of his race in the colony; subject to a trial of 30 ewt up Drift-trot.

Weight Carrying and Harness Cob.

**M. C. MARTYN** has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock. A black ditto ditto, and a rial of a ton up Brookfield-hill. The above horses are to be sold on account of the owner not having any further use for them.

Port Macquarie Horses.

**M. C. MARTYN** has received instructions from G. Elliott, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street; THIS DAY, the 1st June, at 11 o'clock. A chestnut gelding, 3 years old, 15½ hands high, quiet in single harness, exceeding handsome, and altogether a first-class horse.

Port Macquarie Horses.

**M. C. MARTYN** has received instructions from C. Reynolds, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. A mares draft of horses, broken saddle, single and double harness.

Precious Notes.

No. 69, Head of William's "Farmer's Glory" Horses. Head on the Name.

**M. C. MARTYN** has received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. R. Williams, of Hobart, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, Sydney, about the end of May.

40 to 60 head of very superior horses, consisting principally of geldings, 3 years old, 15 hands high, good coach and omnibus ditto; and a few greyhounds, up to weight.

No reserve.

New Zealand purchasers will find among this lot some very heavy cart horses.

By Order of the Official Assignees, F. W. Perry, Esq.

In the Estate of Robert Matheson, Gold Diggers Arms, Pitt-street.

Footwear, Pictures, &c.

Goodwill and Losses of Trade, &c. for nearly Three Years. No Rent to pay!!!

Stock in Trade, consisting of Wine, Spirits, and Cordials, &c. & Household Furniture.

**M. B. MURIEL** has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, known as the "Gold Diggers Arms," on TUESDAY, the 5th June, at 11 o'clock precisely.

The following very elegant and substantial household furniture.

Bar Stings and fixtures.

The greatest and least of these most desirable premises, situated in the heart of Pitt-street; so universally admired.

The following very elegant and substantial household furniture.

Entrance-Hall.

Hall lamp, &c.

DINING-ROOM.

Fine mahogany cabinet piano forte, planoforte by Joseph Shaw, London, 5 octave.

Elegant piano forte for children.

Mahogany card table.

Mahogany side chair.

Easy chair.

Table, chairs, &c. &c.

Large mahogany telescope dining table, large size.

Supper-table, chairs, &c.

Supper-table with glass back.

Steel fenders and fire-irons.

Ornate lampshades, 16-day.

Pair elegant mahogany tables, with shades, &c.

Mahogany side board, very large.

Supper-table, chairs, &c.

Supper-table, chairs, &c.

Supper-table with glass back.

Single iron bedsteads.

Iron bedsteads, portiere cradles.

Iron bedsteads, &c.

STORES.

Jesse, jellies, marlins case brandy.

Tea, sugar, pickles, salted oil, &c.

Bones, &c.

Food Goods.

To Proprietors of Varnish Depositories and others.

5 cases—just landed.

**M. R. ROBERT MURIEL** will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 2nd of June, at 11 o'clock precisely.

A large varied assortment of very superior London manufactured articles.

Spanish mahogany tea tables, 3 feet 6 in. to 4 feet 6 in.

Wax and candle stands.

Neat oval boxes.

Brass stoves.

Brass door knobs.

Solecists.

Knives.

Porcelain.

Accordions.

Congresses, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Unexpired postpaid until FRIDAY, June 1st.

Household Furniture, from the celebrated house of William Ross and Sons, London, Tapestry, Carpet, Rug, Handsome

TABLE COVERS, &c.

Gun, brace of pistols, gold watch and chain

gold, &c., &c.

The property of a gentleman in this colony.

Terms, cash.

Extremely good.

To Proprietors of Varnish Depositories and others.

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Brass stoves.

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Solecists.

Knives.

Porcelain.

Accordions.

Congresses, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

The above, which is entirely new and of the best description, will be sold by auction, and catalogued, and cards to view, may be had on application to the same or auctioneer.

Terms to sale.

**M. R. EDWARD SALAMON** will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on MONDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock.

One case fine-lined size—size boxes, 4, 6, 8, 12 dars.

Terms, cash.

Superior large Musical Boxes.

**M. R. EDWARD SALAMON** will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 258, George-street, on MONDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock.

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## OBSTRUCTIONS TO EMIGRATION.

(From the Northern Daily Times.)

The emigration trade of Liverpool was never so depressed within the memory of the oldest shipping men in that port. But as this depression has been attributed to what may be termed "natural causes," the losses it has entailed on the port have been submitted to a thorough examination. When legislation steps in, however, to increase and perpetuate these heavy losses, we must not be surprised to find public indignation expressing itself in unmistakable terms. In the parliamentary session of last year, Mr. J. O'Connell obtained a committee, to inquire into the subject of emigration, and, as a matter of course, the gallant moral force of that committee directed special attention to the passengers and crews of Liverpool. The romance of the "man catcher," the melodrama of the "tween decks," the tragedies of the "cholera ship," and the "wreck of the emigrant vessel," including the "latest particulars," were all recited, and what is more, sworn to, by disinterested, magnanimous, and intelligent witnesses. Evidence derived from such a source had due weight with its hearers, and the committee drew up their report in accordance with the principles of justice. The colony was found to illustrate a theory, and part of that theory was the development of constitutional liberty under the form of representative government. It was never meant by those that laboured most for the founding of this province that South Australia should be anything else than a fit home for men—a country to which a man migrating would certainly lose none of his political birthright, while the rights of citizenship were not an accidental feature of the scheme; it was an essential and characteristic feature of it; and though the history of the colony may not have coincided in all respects with the anticipations of its founders, though the difficulties through which it has passed may have modified its original character, it is a fact that the colony has never been abilitated. The form of Government under absolute Government, and in Native Councils may have held in abeyance for a time the application of the "rallying theory," but the traditional influence of the theory has survived, and has been manifested on many important occasions. The intention that South Australia should be alike self-sustained and self-governed has been realized more completely than in the case of any other colony, and the impetus given to it in any other respects by its earliest founders has never been equalled. The form of Government in New South Wales and Tasmania probably had any such characteristic mark of freedom from being based on their early history, and the colony of Victoria was scarcely detached from the parent colony of New South Wales before those golden discoveries were made which have revolutionized its social and political condition. At the present moment Victoria is the most democratic of all the colonies, by which we mean that in greater proximity to that unequal and semi-condition of society, a strong military rule is necessary to keep down disturbance. It is not too much to say that the Government of that colony is in constant apprehension of riots. The basis with which great organic changes have been made in the internal administration of the country, the rapid substitution of one official in the place of another, and the adoption of a fresh policy of the Government, and the fact that they have no confidence in itself. The administration of public affairs lacks that stability which every one who has interests at stake wishes to see it possesses. The cure for this evil shape when the policy of the State is altered, not on the suggestions of mature experience, or as the result of careful and deliberate enquiry, but to appease the irritation of the mass, who, if left dissatisfied, would be likely to make an appeal to physical force. The consequence of such a state of things is that the country has no confidence in itself. The administration of public affairs lacks that stability which every one who has interests at stake wishes to see it possesses. The cure for this evil lies in making the diggers "conservative," and the only way to make the diggers conservative is to facilitate their possession of land. Let them feel their stake in the country, and from the moment that they have something to lose they will also have something to gain. The diggers will be as hostlers given to the steers. The security of which they would not forfeit for any light or trifling matter.

The severity of the weather having stopped out-door buildings and traffic on canals, while the easterly winds have kept back ships from the port, no fewer than 15,000 able-bodied men have been thrown out of work at Liverpool.

When Mr. John Attwood, failed in 1853, a "surplus" was talked of after paying everyone: it now appears probable that the unsecured creditors, to whom £112,000 is due, will get only 2s. 6d. in the pound.

## BIRTHS.

At her residence, Old South Head Road, Mrs. T. A. Newall, of a son, May 31st.

On the 31st ultimo, at her residence, Harrow View Inn, Camberwell-street, Mrs. George L. Newall.

## DEATHS.

At his residence, Queen's-place, Mr. William Ogle, aged 45 years.

On post-haste, at Sydney, on his way to Moreton Bay, for the good of his health, on Tuesday morning, 29th May, Mr. James S. Andrews, late of Melbourne, aged 34 years.

## FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mr. James S. Andrews are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, Sydenham-place, THIS DAY (Friday) at 12 o'clock, PRECISELY.

At his residence, Queen's-place, Mr. William Ogle, aged 45 years.

## FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mr. William Ogle are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, Wilmot-street, three o'clock, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, precisely.

CHARLES DALEY, underinker, No. 75, Goulburn-street.

## THE EYESIGHT—DEFECTIVE VISION.—Mr.

De LISSA, Sen., in connexion with the firm of S. &amp; SOLOMONS, Barristers-at-Law, have recently applied to the Royal Family, the Dukes of Devonshire and Hamilton, the Archbishops of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the principal nobility and gentry, under the patronage of the leading families of England from whom they have the authority to introduce established upwards of 60 years, patentees of the valuable system introduced in specimens of optician's work, suited to the wants of seafarers, entirely superseding every other kind of glasses now in common use, and which being once properly suited to the eye, will obviate the necessity of frequent glasses requiring frequent changes in glasses, so dangerous to the effect of further powerful seizures. Manufacturers of telescopes for the Army and Navy, and other powerful instruments, are requested to supply them with glasses, so as to prevent the risk of inflicting a penalty of not less than \$10. Then comes the 69th section, which prohibits emigration, or passengers leaving our ports in time of cholera, and reducing the number of passengers to be carried in ships, by order in Council. This country, we lament to say, is not free from cholera at this moment; and from the neglect of sanitary measures, such as we have witnessed in the towns, and are likely to witness much longer, the disease will be sure to become a natural plague in England. There is no comfort in the assurance that if passengers are once taken on board a ship, they must, according to section 60, be conveyed to the port of destination, or the ship must pay a penalty of not less than £10 each for landing them. But what will compensate the country for the violation of the constitutional right the British subject enjoys of going where and when he pleases? I am sure that any man who escapes from death when cholera reigns, will be the envy of the world. Captain O'Connell? Has the gallant officer more faith in the Army, than in the power of his pen? He is not a statesman, who, at this present moment, as one of the best means of disposing of his countrymen?

But we trust that such a clause will never be allowed to pass the Legislature in any bill. The proposed measure combines the entire passenger traffic of the country, and involves fully three-fourths of our shipping interests, and is, therefore, a most dangerous measure.

NOTICE.—MR. S. SOLOMONS has established that, relatives of De LISSA, in Sydney, being the only branch of their firm, in New South Wales, or any of the colonies, the eyes require such delicate attention, and particularly in this climate, that the proprietors of the system, in the highest degree, recommended by a skilful architect, having a thorough knowledge of the Anatomy of the Eye.

Mr. De LISSA, Optician and Optist,

G. V. BROOKE, ESQ., AND THE CITIZENS OF LONDON, Copy of Requisition and Signature will be published in the Times of London, Saturday, June 6th, 1855.

Messrs. J. Johnson and Nelson Lee, proprietors of the City of London Theatre, being much anxious to obtain an entertainment for the benefit of the Poor, have engaged Mr. De LISSA, to furnish a "Shakespearean" exhibition, to be performed at the Royal Exchange, on Friday evening, June 6th, 1855.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MR. DE LISSA, has removed to 32, George-street, two doors from Market-

street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMPIRE.—Sir,

I have to inform you that the writer of your paper, the 1st ult., has been to see me, and I have given him a full account of my services to the public, and of my present position.

It is a great mistake to be made, that I have no power of inflicting a penalty of not less than \$10.

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But we trust that such a clause will never be allowed to pass the Legislature in any bill. The proposed measure combines the entire passenger traffic of the country, and involves fully three-fourths of our shipping interests, and is, therefore, a most dangerous measure.

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Mr. De LISSA, Optician and Optist,

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